

Lowden Still Seems Choice For Navy Post

Three Unfilled Portfolios Give Mr. Harding Something to Worry Over While He Lingers in Florida

O'Connor Sees Senator

Crystallized Opinion Is General Wood Will Be Sent to Govern Philippines

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 16.—

Having virtually determined seven of the ten Cabinet appointments, President-elect Harding and his chief political advisers finally are sifting over the available material for the portfolios of Navy, Commerce and Labor. For the Navy post, Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is still considered a possibility, with several others holding an even chance should he finally decide not to enter the Cabinet. Half a dozen names are in the hat for the Secretaryship of Commerce, with the odds seeming to favor a Southern Republican. The list of available names for head of the Labor Department is understood to have narrowed to four men: James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania; James D. Wilson, of Massachusetts; T. V. O'Connor, of New York, and Representative John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, but various considerations later led to his transfer to the War portfolio. It now is regarded as certain that Mr. Lowden will have the Navy appointment if he wants it, and there are many indications of strong pressure to induce him to accept. In the event of failure, here, the field of candidates for the position will have to be opened again, though it is believed to be very unlikely that Mr. Weeks will be among those considered.

The growing wave of agitation for Southern representation in the Cabinet may land a Secretary of the Navy from south of the Mason and Dixon line, but the general impression is that the Labor Department is likely to be the choice of the Secretary of Commerce. The movement is one of the strongest influences now being brought to bear on Mr. Harding's headquarter here, and has taken the form of a bid for sectional representation rather than for the allotment of any particular place in the next President's family of Commerce.

Representative C. Bascom Slemmons, of Virginia, and T. H. Huston and Newell Sanders, of Tennessee, are among those most prominently mentioned for Cabinet appointments in the petitions being sent to the President-elect.

Some of the requests have mentioned the Commerce Secretaryship as a fitting award for the South, because of the great movement for expansion of Southern industry. All four of those now in the front of consideration of the Labor Secretaryship are union men. Mr. Davis is a former steel worker. Mr. Duncan has been an official of the Granite Cutters' Union and of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. O'Connor is a leader of the Longshoremen's Union and Mr. Weeks is an iron molder by trade. Particular interest in the labor appointment was aroused to-day by a list of Mr. O'Connor to the President-elect, and an announcement later that they would hold another conference here next week. In a statement Mr. O'Connor said labor conditions generally had been talked over with Mr. Harding, and predicted that the next four years would see a square deal from the White House for American workers. Neither the President-elect nor his visitor would comment on the possibility of Mr. O'Connor's appointment to the Cabinet.

Mr. Harding also held another long conference to-day with Will H. Hays, of Indiana, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and understood to be slated for Postmaster General. Tonight the President-elect was in consultation with Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, his prospective Attorney General, who came here with Edward H. McLean, of Washington, head of the inaugural committee, and Jesse W. Smith, of Ohio, the committee's secretary. The entire party will stay over to-morrow.

Among a long list of callers on Mr. Harding to-day were T. Coleman du Pont, of Delaware; Arthur Woods, for-

mer Police Commissioner of New York; W. C. Telle, of the Standard Oil Company, and a delegation of Southern white men and negroes, including Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, who came to ask aid in the movement for inter-racial cooperation.

A committee of the German-American Citizens' League, headed by George Sylvester Viereck, who during the World War served as editor of The Fatherland, presented to Mr. Harding to-day a memorandum setting forth certain views on issues confronting the next Administration. After the conference Mr. Viereck said the committee had been received in the most cordial manner and had gone away satisfied that there would be a just and equitable peace with Germany. The statement also predicted that Mr. Harding would do everything in his power to allay the racial hatreds and prejudices caused by the war.

To-night the President-elect and Mrs. Harding held reception to several thousand in the rotunda of their hotel, their first social function since they came to St. Augustine.

Senate Passes Farm Tariff Bill, 43 to 30

(Continued from page one)

self added numerous amendments to the House bill.

The chief features of the bill as passed provided for the following duties:

Wheat, 40 cents a bushel; wheat flour and semolina, 20 per cent ad valorem; corn, 15 cents a bushel; flax seed, 30 cents a bushel; beans, 2 cents a pound; peanuts, 3 cents a pound; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; onions, 40 cents a bushel; rice, cleaned, 2 cents a pound; lemons, 2 cents a pound; cattle, 30 per cent ad valorem; sheep, \$2 a head, and if less than one year old, \$1 a head; fresh meats, 2 cents a pound, and prepared or preserved meats, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Cotton having staple of 1½ inches or more, 7 cents a pound; cotton manufactures, 7 cents a pound additional to present duties; wool, unwashed, 15 cents a pound; washed, 30 cents; scouring, 45 cents; wool manufactures, 45 cents a pound additional to present duties.

Sugars, from .71 of a cent upward, additional to present duties; butter and substitutes, 8 cents a pound; cheese and substitutes, 23 per cent ad valorem; milk, fresh, 2 cents a gallon; cream, 5 cents a gallon; preserved or condensed milk, 2 cents a pound.

Tobacco, \$2.85 a pound on unstemmed and \$3.50 on stemmed; hides, 15 per cent ad valorem, with 10 per cent ad valorem when manufactured; apples, 30 cents a bushel; olives, 60 cents a gallon in bulk and 70 cents in containers of less than five gallons; olives in solution, 25 cents a gallon; not in solution, 5 cents a pound; peanut oil, 25 cents a pound; cottonseed, coconut and soybean oil, 20 cents a gallon.

Mrs. Harding Joins Women's Political Club

Accepts Honorary Membership in National Organization Headed by Mrs. A. L. Livermore

Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President-elect, yesterday accepted an honorary membership in the Women's National Republican Club. In a telegram to Mrs. A. L. Livermore, president of the organization, she said: "I wish you would permit me to extend through you my greetings to the members of the Women's National Republican Club on the occasion of the opening of their clubhouse."

"I am proud to have been invited to honorary membership in your organization, which I am very sure is going to be a useful and effective instrumentality for the propagation of the best ideals of citizenship and service. I cannot help feeling that the women citizens are going to be able to exercise a large and useful influence through affiliation with and continued interest in the work of establishing party organization."

"Your organization is a great opportunity, and you are pursuing a policy that I am sure will enable you to realize a full measure of that opportunity. I hope that I may not be too long denied the privilege of meeting all of you in your club home."

Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, wife of the Governor, yesterday became a founder of the club.

Houston Will 'Advise' Senate Of New Loans

Secretary Promises to Notify the Judiciary Committee Before Paying Out Any More Money to Europeans

Action May Halt Credit

Stand Taken U. S. Had No Power to Make Commitments After the Armistice

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary of the Treasury Houston to-day told the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day that he would advise the committee before making any further loans to foreign countries, however urgent the demands might be. Pressed by Senator Reed as to just what he meant by the word "advise," the Secretary indicated he would notify it in good faith. This is taken to mean that if the question of any further advances becomes acute the Secretary will inform the committee, and give it the opportunity to consider action before he orders payments to be made. Secretary Houston made it clear he was not anxious to pay out more money to foreign nations.

Senators Reed and Hoke Smith, of the committee, are making a strong effort to block any more payments to foreign governments before March 4. While it is impossible to say whether the promise made by Secretary Houston to-day will practically have that effect, there are some indications it will do so. It is recognized that any action of the Judiciary Committee itself in opposition to advances would not be binding, though it might have a strong persuasive and moral effect on the Treasury head.

Hearing Is Continued

Secretary Houston was before the committee to-day to testify in regard to foreign loans and present the documents in reference to these loans and the commitments to different countries. He did not have all the documents wanted by the committee, and in view of this and because of his promise not to make further advances until he advised the committee, the hearing was continued until next Monday, after some testimony had been taken.

Besides the assurance given by Secretary Houston that he would not make more advances before advising the committee the chief feature of the day's proceedings was the disclosure that a part of the committee, particularly Senators Reed and Hoke Smith, are taking a stand on the proposition that this government had no power to make commitments or establish credits after the armistice, and that where such credits were established the Treasury went beyond the law.

At the outset of the hearing Senator Reed read from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showing the statement of the balances of the credits of the different governments. These aggregate, according to that report, about \$124,000,000.

Balance Now \$75,000,000

Secretary Houston explained that while these credits existed as indicated in the report, some of the purposes for

which the credits were given no longer hold, and the actual balances at the outside now are \$75,000,000.

Secretary Houston said he had been wrongly quoted as to advancing more money.

"What I did say," the Secretary added, "is that I do not know whether I shall be called upon to make further payments. I have no present inclination to do so. But I do say that my present inclination is to pay out money on these commitments, if evidence is presented to me, in connection with a request for further payments, that seems to me to meet the requirements of our commitments. I should give full consideration to the view of those who say the Treasury is without authority to make such payments."

To Furnish Data on Loans

"Suppose a foreign government should ask you for money," asked Senator Brandegee, "and their request should be apparently in proper compliance, would you feel compelled to pay out, in spite of the fact that the Judiciary Committee expressed their view that you had no right to do it until they had reported all the facts to the Senate?"

"I cannot answer that speculative proposition," the Secretary answered. "I will say, however, that I will give the committee a chance to know the facts, if they arise. I will be willing to pay out money to anybody. Its attitude has been exceedingly careful, both as to the law and the purposes for which money has been paid out. I find difficulty in answering a question which involves a forecast of future events."

Before the committee adjourned on Monday Secretary Houston agreed to furnish it with all letters and documents it desired bearing on the loans. There are forty steel cases of the documents relating to loans in the Treasury Department.

Dr. Simons Asserts Berlin Won't Meet Reparation Demand

Tells Baden Diet Germany's Position With America Must Become Clear in the Next Few Weeks

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, speaking to-day before the Baden Diet in Karlsruhe, declared that no German statesman should dare call upon the German people to perform a forty-two-year agreement under the conditions as prescribed by the Entente in their reparations demands.

"Therefore," Dr. Simons continued, "we must refuse to sign such an undertaking. Germany's situation must become clear within the next few weeks. Two important factors in this clearing up of the situation will be what is Germany's position in upper Silesia and what are Germany's relations with the United States."

Dr. Simons urged the necessity of a unified foreign policy among the German states.

Parley in St. James's Palace

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The King has given the use of St. James's Palace for the forthcoming Allied conferences in London, which will be the occasion of an almost unprecedented gathering of European statesmen. Altogether from twenty-five to thirty countries will be represented by various missions, which will begin to arrive next week. These delegations will number nearly three hundred persons, including the German representatives, all of whom will be the guests of the government and accommodated in various hotels.

Bryan Outlines 22 Planks in His Platform

War Referendum, Disarmament, 6-Year Presidential Term and a National Primary Law Urged

Opposes Food Gambling

Wants Party to Denounce Military Training and Out Special Interests

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—William Jennings Bryan, through his brother, Charles Bryan, here to-night issued a statement outlining his suggestions for a national legislative program for the proposed reorganization of the Democratic party. The program, the statement says, is intended to bring about world peace, curb the profiteer, prevent extravagance and waste in the administration of governmental affairs and to restore "people's rule."

In his statement accompanying the proposed platform the ex-Secretary of State says, "the party cannot run with water that has passed over the dam."

No Kite Tail

"Neither can it be made a tail to anybody's candidacy," the statement continues. Referring to the National Committee meeting planned shortly, it says: "If the members have no higher purpose than to give some Presidential candidate the inside track, it would be better not to get together."

The party "must take the people's side of every question," it says, and it must "purge the organization of the representatives of special interests, so that the people will believe in the party's sincerity."

Mr. Bryan's proposed program contains twenty-two planks on national subjects, including a referendum on war, disarmament by agreement with leading nations, national primary law, limitation of the Presidential term to six years, with no reelection, and legislation opposed to profiteering, gambling in foodstuffs and military training.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A program "relating to future activities of the Democratic national organization" will be submitted to the executive committee here to-morrow by George White, chairman of the national committee. Mr. White reached Washington to-day, but would not comment on the executive committee meeting further than

to say he would lay before it such a program.

A letter from Mrs. Gertrude Pattangall, National Committee member for Maine, was made public by Mr. White. It declared Mrs. Pattangall was surprised to find her name signed to a letter intimating a desire that Mr. White resign as committee chairman. A request by Thomas B. Love, of Texas, for authority to sign her name to his letter asking for an early meeting of the full committee had been granted, she said, "but there was no suggestion of anything other than a mere request for a get-together meeting."

Love and Woolley Explain

Mr. Love and Robert W. Woolley, who drafted the letter to Chairman White, denied to-night that Mrs. Pattangall had withdrawn her name and said that it had been explained to her that the portion intimating that Mr. White's resignation would be acceptable had been eliminated from the letter.

Committeeman Love and Mr. Woolley will present to the executive committee to-morrow the petition, said to have been signed by a majority of the members of the National Committee, requesting that a meeting of the full committee be called for March 1 at St. Louis or some other central city.

The proposed national legislative program follows in part: "Peace program—A league of nations or an association of nations providing for arbitration of all disputes that are arbitrable, and an investigation of all others, as provided for in the plan of the thirty peace treaties, each nation reserving the right to accept or reject the findings."

"Disarmament—The United States should immediately endeavor to assemble the representatives of the leading nations of the world in a sincere effort to bring about disarmament."

Referendum on War

"A referendum on war—We favor a national referendum on war before a declaration of war is made by Congress, unless the country is invaded by a foreign foe."

"Limit term of President—The President of the United States should be limited to one term of not more than six years by making him ineligible for reelection, and the inauguration of the President and the assembling of the new Congress should be set for January following the November election."

"A majority should ratify—We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting a majority of the United States Senate to ratify a treaty."

"Prohibition—The national prohibition amendment should be enforced by the national, state and municipal officers without fear or favor."

"Military training—We are opposed to universal compulsory military training in time of peace."

"Profiteering—The Democratic party pledges the nation to rid it of the profiteer and to close the door against his return."

"Recognize the soldiers and sailors—We favor a liberal policy in providing for soldiers and sailors who made sacrifices in the World War."

"A national bulletin—We favor a national bulletin—not a newspaper, but a bulletin—issued by the Federal gov-

ernment under the fair and equitable control of the two leading parties, such as to furnish information as to the political issues of the campaign."

"Arbitrate disputes—In the settlement of disputes between capital and labor we favor a board of conciliation patterned after the tribunal created by the thirty peace treaties, the board to have power to investigate all disputes but no power to bind the parties."

"Prohibit gambling—Gambling in foodstuffs should be prohibited by national enactment."

"Bank deposits—We favor national and state legislation guaranteeing the people's deposits in national and state banks against loss through bank failures."

"Liberty bonds—We favor Federal action that will maintain the price of Liberty bonds at par."

"Federal Reserve Bank system—We favor the Federal Reserve banking law, but insist that it must not be used to squeeze the debtor by deflation processes."

"Farm loan bank—The Farm Loan Bank now should be maintained and strengthened to extend credit to the farmers and to protect them from high interest rates."

Monopolies Condemned

"Monopolies—A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. All necessary monopolies should be taken over by the government, national, state and municipal."

"Economy and efficiency—We favor the reorganization of the administrative and executive departments of the Federal government on an economy and efficiency basis, including the establishment of a budget system and a reduction in the number of departmental employees to the minimum needs of the government."

"Excess profits—We are opposed to the repeal of the excess profits tax law and are opposed to the enactment of sales tax law."

"Reduce taxes—For the purpose of lightening the people's burdens we favor an immediate return to a peace footing basis to bring about a reduction in taxes, and that in reducing taxes consideration should be shown to those least able to pay."

"Voting by mail—We favor a legislative provision for voting by mail for voters away from home and for collecting ballots in order to accommodate women and men who are disabled, or distant from the polls."

"National primary law—We favor a national primary election law."

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